THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Ad-

dresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is

Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarante their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

JOHN MCELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE NATIONAL

The Headquarters of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at the National Encampment at Buffalo will be at Room 154, Hotel Iroquois, where we will be very glad to meet all our old friends.

Subscribers can have their mail addressed there, and make appointments to meet their old comrades at that room.

The National Tribune Will Issue a Very Fine Number for the National Encampment.

We are preparing to issue a splendid number for the National Encampment. It will contain 12 pages, so as to give the Commander-in-Chief's address, the accompanying reports, the proceedings of the National Encampment, abundant illustrations, etc., while omitting none of the many attractive features that at present distinguish the paper.

Every comrade will desire a copy of the paper for preservation for its value as a history of the great gathering.

SEND US IN THE DETAILS. We want to have full information to lay before President McKinley as to the personality and composition of every Board of Pension Examining Surgeons in the United States. Let the comrades see that these are sent us in their own Counties. We want the names, politics, length of practice, service in army, if any, professional standing, etc., of each

member. Ir propears that there has been an entirely too free coinage of pardons elsewhere than in Illinois. A writer in the Outlook has found that 33 per cent. of the life-prisoners in Wisconsin are pardoned, 40 per cent. in Ohio, 50 per cent. in Massachusetts, and 63 per cent. in New York. The average term served by Massachusetts life-prisoners who have been pardoned is but 61 years. while in New York it was but 61 years. Thus any man who is sentenced to imprisonment for life in New York has more than three chances out of five that he will be free in about six years. This is a gross abuse of the pardoning power. Knowing the strong desire of the com-The courts of this country are every- rades for some artistically beautiful and where of the highest character. The otherwise satisfactory memorial of their criminal trials before them are conjustice, and at enormous expense to the tax-payers, in leaving nothing undone to guard the rights of the accused. Executive clemency is only meant to be used, and should only be used, in rare and exceptional cases, such as no perfection in the laws or the judicial machinery can completely guard against. To pardon even so low a proportion as 10 per cent. of the convicts is to make an entirely unjustifiable arraignment of our judicial system.

THE commercial and industrial climax of the Victorian age is the Trust. It is a close copy of the English "monopoly." It is rapacity reduced to an exact science, and in conjunction with the modern department store is doing away with commercial independence.

eran and son of a veteran: "The Sons of Veterans must be made 1,000,000 strong."

Sons of Veterans built up to its utmost strength.

LET THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE have the name of every young man in the country eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans.

"NOT OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES."

The Solicitor of the Treasury Decides So as to the Examining Surgeons.

A most crushing blow to the hopes of Mr. Cleveland's appointees to the Boards of Examining Surgeons has been dealt from a totally unexpected quarter. Elated over the standing given them by President Cleveland's order, they reached out for still more. Some of the Boards applied for official quarters, and the customary allowances pertaining thereto. This brought their status under the cold, searching scrutiny of the Treasury Department, and the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured a copy of this opinion, and we give it entire, herewith, for it is weighty and important, and goes to the very heart of the matter. Here it is:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1897.

HON, LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treas-

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. O. L. Spaulding, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 15th instant, and its inclosures, relating to the assignment of quarters in Government buildings to Boards of Examining Surgeous, employed in connection with the Pension

The practice, it seems, has not been uniform, and the propriety of such assignment has been the subject of disagreement between the Com-

missioners of Pensions. The legal question presented for my consideration is, whether Boards of Examining Surgeons are United States officials, and as such are entitled to assignment of offices in public buildings, and to be supplied with heat, light, carpets, furniture, ice, and janitor service, from an appropriation made by Congress for the use of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

No specific provisions have been made by Congress for the accommodation of such Boards in public buildings, or for rented quarters where there are no public buildings. It might be suggested that if Congress intended that Boards of Examining Surgeons should be accommodated in the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, it was a contheir comfort and convenience in localities

where there are no public buildings. But the only question to which I am to respend is, whether Examining Surgeons in the States v. Germaine, 99 U. S., 508.) The court Pension Bureau are officers of the United States. | say: "If we look to the nature of the defendemployment conferred by the appointment of | that he is not an officer. * * In the case Government. The term embraces the ideas of before us the duties are not continuing and (United States vs. Hartwell, 6 Wall., 685.) For purposes of appointment the Constitu-

tion very clearly divides all officers of the United States into two classes. First, those referior officers who, under authority of Congress, may be appointed by the President alone, by ecutive Departments.

The Constitution of the United States is, as it asserts of itself, the supreme law of the land. and no act of Congress is valid that is not authorized by it, and no one is properly an offi-cer of the United States who has not been appointed in one of the modes prescribed or suthorized by the Constitution. (Article 2,

The word "Department" as used in the Constitution means one of the departments or subdivisions of the Government into which the power of the Executive is, for its convenientexercise, distributed, as the Department of State. the Treasury Department, etc. The Pension Bureau is not a "Department" in the sense of the Constitution or the acts of Congress; nor is the head of that Bureau, or of any other Bureau, | to furnish each agency with fuel, at a price p authorized to appoint officers of the United

The appointment of Examining Surgeons, and the organization of Boards of Examining Surgeons, is vested in the Commissioner of Pensions by Congress, Section 4774, R. S., authorizes the Commissioner of Pensions to organize, at his discretion, Boards of Examining Surgeons, etc. Section 4776 empowers the | maine, Secretary of the Interior to appoint a duly qualified Surgeon as Medical Referee, to act under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, and who shall have charge of the examination and revision of the reports of the Examining Surgeons, etc., and certain Examining Surgeons, not exceeding four, etc. Such appointees by the Secretary are officers of the United States.

public buildings. The papers submitted are herewith returned Very respectfully, F. A. REEVE, Solicitor.

There is no escaping the conclusions arrived at by the Solicitor (Col. F. Reeve, formerly of the 8th Tenn.-Union.) After reading his argument it unmistakably seen that the Boards of Examining Surgeons are no more office of the Government, and no more under the protection of the Civil Service, the the men who furnish the Pension Bureau with ice, coal, paper, pens, ink and e velopes. The inclusion of the Classified Civil Service was entirely without wa rant of law, and they are to-day as absolutely within the Commissioner of Pe sions' power of removal, replacement, or other disposal, as the men who furnish

Thus falls one of Mr. Cleveland's schemes to make his evil live after him.

SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL.

An advertisement on another page shows that we have at last succeeded in a search we have been making for years. military services with which to ornament heirloom to their children, we have sought far and wide for something that would fully meet all requirements. have at length found such a one and secured control of it for our subscribers. It is far and away the best thing of the kind we have ever seen, and we know that all our people will thank us for putting them in the way of obtaining it so easily. Every one who has seen it has been enthusiastic in commendation of its beauty. It is one of the cherished adornments in the home of President McKinley. Read the advertisement carefully.

JUDGE GIBBONS, of Chicago, has decided that the American Tobacco Con pany is an illegal corporation, and its agents are forbidden to do business in LET the watchword be for every vet- Illinois. This corporation is popularly known as the Tobacco Trust, and seeks to control the price of this staple for the whole country, and eventually to mo-THE country has strong need of the nopolize the tobacco business by killing off competitors.

1,000,000 strong, will be the best legacy

Section 4777 authorizes the Commissioner of Pensions to appoint, at his discretion, civil Surgeons to make the periodical examinations of pensioners which are, or may be made, by requirement of law, and to examine applicants for pensions where he deems examinations by fee of such, and the requisite certificate thereof, shall be \$2, which shall be paid by the agent for paying pensions in the district in which the pensioner or claimant resides, etc.

These sections have been from time to time amended and modified, but there has been no change in the character of the appointment of such Surgeons, and the organization of such Boards, by the Commissioner of Pensions. See act of July 25, 1882. Section 4 of this act authorizes the Commissioner to appoint Surgeous who, under his control and direction, shall make such examinations of pensioners and claimants for pension, or increased pension, as he shall require, and he shall organize Boards of Surgeons, to consist of three members each, at such points in each State as he shall deem necessary, and all examinations so far as practicable shall be made by the Boards; and that the Commissioner may, when in his opinion the exigencies of the service require it, organize a Board of three Surgeons who under his direction shall review the work of any regularly-appointed Board of Surgeons, etc. (22 Stat., 174.) The act of March 2, 1895

(28 Stat., 703), relates to the compensation of members of such Examining Boards, etc. In constraing Section 4777, R. S., the Supreme Court held that the Commissioner of Penspicuous oversight not to make provisions for | sions is not the head of a Department within the meaning of Section 2, Arr. 2 of the Constitution, prescribing by whom officers of the United States shall be appointed. (United An office has been defined to be a station or ant's employment, we think it equally clear mittent. The Surgeon is only to act when called on by the Commissioner of Pensions in some special case, as when a pensioner or claimant for pension presents himself for examinaquiring to be nominated by the President and tion. He may make 50 of these examinations confirmed by the Senate; and, secondly, in- in a year, or none. He is required to keep no place of business for the public use. He gives no bond and takes no oath, unless by the courts of law, or by the heads of the Ex- some order of the Commissioner of Pensions of which we are not advised.

"No regular appropriation is made to pay his compensation, which is \$2 for every certificate of examination, but is paid out of money at propriated for paying pensions in his district under regulations to be prescribed by the Com missioner. He is but an agent of the Commi sioner, appointed by him, and removable him at his pleasure, to procure information needed to aid in the performance of his ow official duties. He may appoint one or a doze persons to do the same thing. The compens: ion may amount to \$5 or to \$500 per annun There is no penalty for his absence from dut or refusal to perform, except his loss of fee i the given case. If Congress had passed a la requiring the Commissioner to appoint a ma ton fixed by law high enough to secure the d livery of the coal, he would have as muc claim to be an officer of the United States the Surgeous appointed under this statute." In the subsequent case of Auffmordt vs. He den, (137 U. S., 310.) the Supreme Court refe

red to, and quoted with approbation, th cpinion of the court in the above case of Ge that in my opinion Boards of Examining Se geons appointed by the Commissioner of Pe sions are not United States officials, and such entitled to assignment of offices, etc.,

the Pension Bureau with its supplies.

MAKE HASTE. The fact that should be kept constantly before the mind's eye of the present Administration is the appalling one that Death is eternally mustering out more than 100 veterans every day. Before this Administration is one year old more of them will have passed over Stone River, or Grant at Shiloh. How many of these, even with the How many will sink into their graves repining at the cruelty and ingratitude of the Government for which they gave

the best in their young lives? This sorrowful thought should and must dominate all others. It calls for urgent methods in facilitating the allowance of all just claims now before the Bureau. The need of veterans everythe Government when they forsook where he did, and it added immensely There can be nothing more appealing to rebellion. the heart than the spectacle of one of these veterans, stricken with disease and pinched by want, waiting with almost despairing heart for the moiety of relief which the Government owes him, and THE Sons of Veterans built up to more comfortable. A few dollars given They seem to have put in some good, at once will be more than any sum next effective work in crop-gathering, and

earthly relief.

receive relief.

" He gives twice who gives quickly."

REPORTS COMING IN. Two weeks ago we took strong grounds against the abuses which have grown up under the system of partisan Medical Examining Boards appointed under the Cleveland regime. We proposed then to receive reports as to the names, political affiliation of the members of these Boards, their personal and professional standing and military service. We promised to keep the source of information confidential and to tabulate the result and lay it before the President and Commissioner of Pensions. These reports have been pouring in for the past Surgeons appointed by him necessary; and the week and are being tabulated. They show some peculiar conditions and curi- TIONAL TRIBUNE yesterday he said: ous practices.

composed wholly or with a majority of members distinctly hostile to the pension system. Many of them are men who have been active partisans of the offensive" type. They are in numerbeen gaged by medical knowledge or professional or personal character, but by service at the primaries in behalf of political friends of Mr. Cleveland. On the other hand many are superannuated, comes the more easy it will be to obtain old time "Copperheads," notorious for opposition to the war and the men who wore the blue. Others are reported to be drunkards and incompetent from their habits to perform the duty expected of them. Others were in the rebel army and comparatively few were themselves

Below will be found a resume of the information received up to the hour of going to press:

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SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

The things that will specially interest the student of war history in this week's instalment of Sherman's Memoirs are:

1. That the march was Sherman's own conception, and rather tardily acquiesced in by Gen. Grant, and accepted with strong misgivings by President Lincoln. Gen. Grant's attitude is surprising, for he could always be relied upon to see quickly and clearly any chance to deal the rebellion an effective blow, and to ducted with the utmost fairness and their homes, and transmit as a precious the Dark River than Rosecrans had at see as possible and likely things that other men recoiled from as impossible.

> 2. Sherman's own doubts as to the greatest energy that Commissioner point on the coast at which he would Evans can infuse into the Administra- arrive. It has always been supposed tion of the Pension Bureau, will pass that he had nothing else in contemplating that positions be given men who never away defrauded of the Nation's justice? tion than Savannah, to which point the down by disease or suffering from wounds, are Government had sent war vessels and a fleet of transports with supplies. But it seems that Sherman was not so sure of getting to Savahnah, and kept other points-notably Pensacola-constantly in mind. Of course, it would have been a great achievement if he had come out at Pensacola or some point on the Georgia coast south of Savannah, but it was a still greater one to come out everything to rush to its assistance, to the force of the blow he struck at the

when it is remembered that some weeks before, while negotiating with Sherman, and plotting for the withdrawal of Georgia from the Southern Confederacy, Gov. Joe Brown furloughed the Georgia necessaries of life to make his last days | militia to go home and gather the crops. the veterans can leave to their beloved year, when he will be forever beyond all had their harvests all in nice shape to be conveniently handled by Sherman's journs.

The time to help the Veterans is foragers when they came through. It NOW, while they are still on earth to is somewhat late in the day now, but it would be still in order for Sherman's to the Georgia militia for the very essential aid given to make the March to the Sea a big success.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

One of the most conspicuously able of the sons of veterans in the United States is Hon. Webster Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., and now Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He is a brilliant orator, and his administration as Mayor of Kansas City showed him to be possessed of executive ability of the very highest order. He is an enthusiastic Son of a Veteran, and has ardent belief in the growth and usefulness of that organization. In an interview with THE NA-

I believe the Order of the Sons of Veterans could be made one of the strongest and Many of the Boards appear to be most powerful organizations in the United

Indeed, it could easily be made a million strong if it could but get the hearty and enthusiastic support of all of the surviving Union soldiers. I am glad that THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE has been taking so much interest in it. The old veterans are rapidly passing away, and those who remain with us are getting quite old, and of course canous cases striplings whose fitness has not not take as active a part as they formerly did in building up the G.A.R. organization. Hence their organization is gradually grow-

Then it remains for the children to take up the work of caring for their fathers and mothers in their old age, and the more powerful the Sons of Veterans organization bejustice for the old veterans.

If the Order of the Sons of Veterans were a million strong all public men would give it their ear, and while it would not be a political organization, yet it would be worth the time of any public man to court its friendship. Then all the interests of the old soldiers and their wives would be perfectly safe in the hands of their children.

There should be no jealously on the part of the old veterans, for the organization has been founded for their benefit, and of course hey should all take a strong interest in its upbuilding and growth. What the organization of the Sons of Veterans needs is a man at its head who is known throughout the Republic for his ability, worth, and force of character. Such a man could take hold of it, and by calling about him some active young men to attend to the detail work, he could soon make the Order one of the greatest in the country.

The man who, I believe, would fill the bill entirely, is Senator John M. Thurston. He is the son of a gallant Union soldier, and is one of the best known men of the land; an able statesman, a gifted orator, a splendid lawyer, and one of God's noblemen; surely if he could possibly be prevailed upon to accept the place at the head of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, it would certainly brighten the future outlook for this worthy organization.

Those who are alarmed about the progress of Socialism may take comfort sponsibility of bread earning. from what Liebkneckt, the leader of Socialism in Germany, says about England. He is disappointed at the little progress Socialism is making in that country, and attributes it to the entire freedom of speech allowed there. He

In England you may hold meetings as much as you like, keep on speechifying until the speaker and the hearers fall in a fainting fit, rail at the Queen to your heart's content, and call the Ministers of State all the bad names under the sun, without police interference. You may utter as many insulting remarks as you please about the royal family, and you will not be arrested for doing so. All this prevents Socialism from gaining strength.

The absolute freedom of speech, the press, and the ballot in this country is the best guaranty against Socialism and Anarchy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Veterans Think Changes Should be Made in Their Interest.

Comrades have been free in writing to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about the Civil Service. There are several things about it which they think need changing, and below are given their opinions on the matter:

Edwin B. Lupkin, 13th Me., Weld, Me., wants President McKinley to draw the barbs from Cleveland's arrows. The order abolishing the Pension Agencies ought to be revoked, leaving them as at present. He says that as the present members of the Examining Boards were appointed without examination, require them to be examined, and divide the 100 points required to be made into: English, 25; knowledge of medicines and diseases, 25; knowledge of surgery, 25; service in the army, that have come about during these 60 years.

says: "Along the Gulf coast every position in the Postoflice, Lighthouse, and Custom-house is under the Civil Service law. I do not think entered the army, while old veterans, broken unable to make a living by hard work. There should be some reform."

The Boys in Bine Republican Club of Muskingum County, O., 600 strong, have adopted resolutions in which it is declared that "We demand of President McKinley and the members of Congress, whom we have by our voice and votes assisted to their offices, that he and they restore to their positions the ex-soldiers and other Republicans who have been removed for evident political reasons; that the positions in the Government service placed in the classified service by ex-President Cleveland during the last six months of his term, and especially the local Boards of Pension Examiners, be immediately taken out of the classified service. and that said positions be filled by Republicans. and as far as possible by honorably-discharged ex-soldiers."

W. A. Harris Post, Bellville, W. Va., have adopted resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Cleveland in putting the Pension Examining Surgeons under Civil Service, and denunciatory of the Civil Service laws as a fraud. They earn-3. The comedy feature obtrudes itself estly request their Congressmen to take steps for the repeal of the same. They believe that the Boards of Surgeons now in control are not in sympathy with the rights and interests of soldiers; that many of the older Surgeons who are in active practice and in full sympathy with the soldiers will not undergo the annoyance of a Civil Service examination. Hence the fate of the soldier will fall into the bands of very young men, not much interested in the soldier

and knowing little of his hardships. It will soon be time to wipe out all the traditions of the old Congressional Library by removing the 750,000 volumes to the magnificent new structure recently finished. The work will begin shortly after Congress ad-

JUBILEE OF A QUEEN.

Army to adopt a resolution of thanks Celebration of Victoria's Sixty Years' Reign.

> Long List of Successes to Reflect Upon. Wonderful Accomplishment in Many Fields - Poor Man and His Children Benefited - Christianity's Progress - Jubilee Ceremonies.

It is the custom of grandmothers to tell their grandchildren that the world now is not nearly so good as when they were young; that times have changed sadly, sadly since "the good old days." Queen Victoria, however, can never have this privilege of shaking her head over the day of her youngers, because her gallant chroniclers, as they write to celebrate her coming Jubilee, will have it that almost all of the world's progress and reform has come to pass in her day, and they even give one to think that she is mainly responsible for it.

It is pleasant to recall the successes of the world, and good to remember that England has had a wise and virtuous Queen who has never opposed the right; but the day has long past since Kings or Queens have held the truth and right in the hollow of their hands to dole out as they see fit to their loving subjects. We now know that God does not risk all wisdom or virtue in the hands of one individual, but rather gives it to the common people to carry forward as far as they are able, with scholars and poets and priests and Kings all helping to make the path easier for them, that they may carry the precious trust farther. To the common folks is due our thanks that the world is as good as it is, and especially that so much has



VICTORIA AS SHE NOW APPEARS. been done toward accomplishing the right in

these 60 years. There have been mistakes, calemities, wrongdoings that have hindered the great onward sweep, but in the Jubileo days these are not to be thought of, and indeed the list of suc-

cesses is overwhelmingly larger and the world is better, despite the say so of our grand-LITTLE ONES MAY BE THANKFUL. The children have every reason to rejoice in what has come to them. The English factory laws now prohibit that any child under 12 years of age should be put to work, and it is to

be remembered that there was a time when the child of the poor was sent to work in the mines and factories as soon as he was able to toddle away from the threshold of his home. There was no fun nor frolic for him ever again when he took upon his little shoulders the great re-Now there are great, airy schools, public play-

grounds, free baths, parks, hospitals for the sick and crippled; and, in a measure, the orphan is cared for, although the conditions of life for him are not as gentle and loving as they should The poor man can devoutly say "God bless the Queen," for she represents a Nation that has established for him the penny post, cheap telegraphs, newspapers, street railways—has en-couraged thousands of devices for his ease and comfort. Since his Queen's coronation matches have been invented and postal-cards have been

and play easier. He has free libraries, museums, and art galleries that are finer than the rich man's collections. He has shorter work hours, higher wages, cheaper food and cloth-The statistics go to prove that in England there are fewer criminals and paupers than 60 years ago in proportion to the whole number of nhabitants then and now, and this means positively that England is a bappier place for the

poor man now than it was then. Nor has the rich man been neglected in all this time. Electricity has become his household servant; steam does a hundred duties for him, and there are comforts and delights of which his grandfather never dreamed. When Victoria came to the throne steam was just in does man's heaviest labors-in transportation

and in manufacturing. WORLD'S SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Knowledge and skill and discovery have widened the domain of medicine in the Queen's time to an extent that the good doctors of her uncle's Court could never have dreamed. The bacterium has been discovered, and plague and pestilence are rapidly coming under control. Victoria was the first of the royal family to be vaccinated, and she has witnessed the wonderful effort that has barred the path of this most terrible of sicknesses, once the terror of men, now under control of the doctors. Little children are saved from diphtheria, and consumption even is beginning to yield to the scientists. Chloroform is a discovery of our day, and by the use of anesthetics a great part of the pain of the world is done away with, and wonderful operations are performed to make life possible and easy for man. Now the X-rays promise new wonders. The knowledge of the eye has been brought nearly to perfection, and blindness has fewer victims. These are only a small part of the wonders wrought in medicine, and

The world has become less brutal. Witness tho there were 13 crimes punishable with death. Now there are only two-murder and high treason. The transportation of criminals, with all its cruelties, has been abolished, and Australia, once a miserable penal colony, is now a happy, thrifty Nation. We have found that the criminal can be treated humanely and yet be punished, and prison reforms are an important part of progress.

Religiou is freer with every day that the world lives. Christianity is now recognized, despite warring creeds. The great Salvation Army has been mustered to help combat the wrongs and sufferings of the poor, weak and ignorant. The Society of the Red Cross, which softens the horrors of war, has been organized in these later days. Victoria has watched a host of glorious men

and women in the realms of statesmanship, art, science, and literature. Gladstone has worked gallantly for his country during many of these long years. Wordsworth and Tennyson have been the Queen's laureates. Robert Browning has lived and sung and died during her reign. Dickens wrote stories of the London of her early days. Elizabeth Barret Browning, George Eliot, Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, and many other brilliant men and women have added to the glory of her years.

VICTORIA'S LONG EXPERIENCE.

And for Victoria. What has all this meant for her? As a child she was precocious, but her later years did not fulfill the promises of her baby days-she has never been a brilliant woman. When she was a slender slip of a girl 18 years old she became Queen, and blushed and laughed in embarrassment when her dignified uncles kissed her hand and vowed allegiance to her, and she kissed them heartily, and a son, as a good niece should. In 1840 she married her consin. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It is said that she proposed marriage to him, and blushed and found it difficult as would any modest maid, be she Queen or no. As the years rolled on she has had many chilwith their care and in her home life, and left and four children.

the affairs of her country almost entirely to its statesmen. In 1861 her husband died, and she has mourned him ever since. She and her children are all homely, solid-looking people, plain in speech and attire, except when court ceremonies require gorgeous cestumes and formal hospitality. She has grown very heavy, and is lame. She is about 78 years old and quite feeble, and is no doubt somewhat tired of this world, despite the pomp and eircumstance that do surround her, and is probably willing to join her good man on the other side when the Lord wills it, the same as any other good woman who has lived a long,

useful, busy life. The Jubilee commemoration will begin on Sanday, June 20, when religious services will be held in every church the world over where the British flag flies. The next day is known as Accession Day, but the many celebrations will be deferred until the following day, when Victoria's 60 years' reign will have been actually completed. The chief attraction will be a procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral and return. The Queen, riding in a carriage, will be escorted by the Prince of Wales and other notables. English and otherwise. After services at St. Paul's the Lord Mayor, attended by the Corporation, will deliver a suitable address at the Mansion House. Then there will be other public demonstrations and various entertainments.

PERSONAL.

Augustus W. Mennig is candidate for Postmaster of Allentown, Pa. He is indersed by the business men, and especially the old soldiers. Comrade Mennig served three enlistments during the war, and attempted two more, when he desired and made application to Capt. Thomas Yeager, who commanded one of the first five companies to reach Washington. but was refused.

John T. Morimee served nearly three years as a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Ky., until the absolute breaking down of his health compelled his resignation. He was promoted for gallant conduct at Chickamauga. He had never asked the Government for any position until he became an applicant last Spring for the postoffice at St. Mary's, Ky. Congressman J. W. Lewis turned him down in favor of a widow whose husband was an applicant for office under Cleveland.

Married-At Cimarron, Colo, April 11, 1897, Samuel Wells, of Cimarron, Colo., to Mrs. Etta Moran, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The happy couple became acquainted through THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE.

After a separation of over 30 years Comrade Shambo, of Le Roy, Minn., and Lewis La Vake, of Dubuque, Iowa, met at Austin, Minn. Both served in Co. K, 1st Vt. Cav., a gallant command which is numbered among the 300 fighting regiments. Comrade Shambo was company saddler. Comrade La Vake was one of the Dahlgren raiders. Both were mustered out of service in August, 1865, and had lost all track of each other.

Comrade H. B. Booth, a veteran of Co. H. 27th Iowa, has been appointed Postmaster at Canning, S. D. The comrade was one of four brothers, two of whom enlisted in the 14th Iowa, on the organization of that regiment. One died of wounds received at Shileh; the other was mustered out on account of disability. Comrade Booth was married in 1960, but in the Fall of 1862 left his wife with relatives, enlisted and took part in all the battles of the 27th Iowa. He was mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, after three years' service in the field. His appointment as Postmaster gives general satisfac

President McKinley has handsomely remembered a gallant comrade of the 95th Ohio in appointing Comrade Fred Hoisington, of Champaign County, O., as Inspector of Abandoned Mineral Lands. When Maj. McKinley was serving his first term as Governor of Ohio, he with Lieut.-Gov. Harris and Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor, attended a G.A.R. Campfire in northern Ohio. Mr. Taylor was not a soldier. However, he told a story which deeply interested the audience and Maj. McKinley. It was of two privates in an Ohio regiment who were prisoners at Andersonville. Both wasted away under the terrible prison ordeal. One day a list of prisoners to be exchanged was read. Fred Hoisington was among the fortunate ones, but he did not answer. The list was devised; steam in many ways makes his work finished and his fellow-prisoner's name did not appear. Comrade Hoisington saw his companion could not live many more days in the terrible place. He whispered to him: "Answer to my name. You will die if you stay here." The other prisoner went out, while Comrade Hoisington remained in prisoner nine months longer, and when exchanged weighed only 90 pounds. He had entered the prison in perfect health and weighing over 160. After his election Mai. McKinley thought of the brave young soldier who had risked the terrors of Andersonville that he might save a comrade's life. He looked Comrade Hoisington up, and its feeble infancy. Now in two great fields it his appointment followed as soon as a vacancy could be made.

> President Cleveland appointed W. T. Wear Postmaster at Urbana, O. He wanted to make places for some of his friends, and so trumped up charges against Comrade Thomas S. Binkard, a mail carrier, who had been serving the people very acceptably. Binkard was removed. much to the displeasure of the citizens. The matter was brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission, which sent an agent to Urbana to make an investigation. The agent reported no basis for the charges, and severely criticized the Postmaster. The Postmaster-General has now ordered Postmuster Wear to restore Mail Carrier Binkard to duty

> Gen. N. M. Curtis, "the hero of Fort Fisher," and one of the most gallant soldiers of the war, has prepared an admirable and most interesting lecture on that stronghold and the two expeditions against it. The General commanded a brigade in both, and greatly distinguished himself on both occasions. He saw and was most vividly-interesting way. The General lives at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but is at present in Washington.

MUSTERED OUT.

FISH.-At Arkansas City, Kan., May 10, Jas. F. Fish, Co. C, 84th Pa., aged 70. A widow and five children survive him.

KELLOGG.-At Norwalk, Conn., May 18, Enos Kellogg, aged 64. Comrade Kellogg served three months in Co. F, 3d Conn., a regiment organized under President Lincoln's first call. He re-enlisted in Co. H, 17th Conn., was elected Captain, and served until the close of the war. He was a member of Buckingham Post, 12, and other societies.

BROWN .- At the Soldiers' Home, Milwankee, Wis., recently, Peter Brown, Co. B. 24th Ill. and a member of George Hall Post, 117, Beaver Dam, Wis., aged 65. He leaves a widow and

children. PENQUITE.-At Minneapolis, Kan., May 16, James F. Penquite, Co. H, 39th Ohio, aged 58. Deceased was a gallant soldier. Since the war he has been prominent in I. O. O. F. affairs. PORTER. -- At Scottdale, Pa., recently, Samuel Porter, a member of W. F. Steward Post. Uniontown, Pa. He leaves a family. STORY .- At Centermoreland, Pa., recently,

and a member of Post 323, BRUCE.-At Centermoreland, Pa., recently, A. G. Bruco, Co. H, 18th Pa. Cav., and a member of Post 323. NEWLAND. - At Groveland, Kan., recently, John Newland, 10th Mo., and First Lieutenant

of heart disease, Samuel Story, Co. E, 97th 1 ...

in 151st Ill. He leaves a widow, two daughters DAILY.-Nebraska, May 7, H. B. Daily, Co. E. 15th lowa. He was a member of Mathias

Post, 155. SEVERY .- At Monson, Mass., Oct. 22, 1896. George M. Severy, Corporal, Co. E. 31st Mass., and Lieutenant, Co. K. Ist La. He was twice dren and grandchildren, and has busied herself | Commander of Post 155. He leaves a widow